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The People's Press.

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Select Miscellany.

THE CEDAR BOX.

Belton, Texas, April 20.

For several years past there has been a strange story published in many local papers of the State in regard to buried treasures in this part of the country. About twenty miles above Belton there is a large spring, whence issues one of the most beautiful streams in the world, which for a distance of twenty miles meanders through a rich and fertile valley, about two miles in width, surrounded by a range of mountains on which there are cedar brakes almost impenetrable to man. This valley is known far and near as Nolan's Valley, and is celebrated for its springs of pure water, the fertility of the soil, and its many peculiarly shaped mounds.

About fifteen years ago an old Mexican granger named Antonio came into this section of the country, and hired himself as a laborer to a gentleman of the vicinity. He was about fifty years of age and one of the most eccentric individuals in the country. Every spare moment he could get he was prowling around through the mountain and valley, apparently in search of something, but when questioned he gave evasive replies. At that early day this country was but thinly inhabited, and the citizens were troubled very much by horse thieves. The Mexican's conduct was so peculiar that the citizens began to look on him with suspicion, thinking he was a spy for some band of thieves locating the whereabouts of the best horses, and finding gaps through the mountains to pilot the thieves in and out. He was frequently absent a day or two at a time, and when questioned would give very unsatisfactory answers. Suspicion with a Texan amounts to guilt, and a few of the neighbors arrested Antonio for the purpose of compelling him to divulge all he knew about the horse thieves. The party proceeded to administer lynch law. He was hanged three times until life was nearly extinct, but not a word could be forced from him in regard to the horse thieves. When he revived sufficiently he told them the following story:

He said that about twenty years ago he belonged to a band of Mexican robbers, whose retreat was about twenty miles from here, among the hills on Leon river. One day while the rest of the band were on an expedition, he and a comrade conceived the bold design of robbing them and hiding the treasure until the robbers were dispersed, when they would return and get the gold. He said there were four cedar boxes, containing \$100,000 each, all in Spanish doubloons, which they placed on pack mules and transported to this valley, and buried in four peculiarly-shaped mounds. His partner had been killed in Mexico at a ran dango, and he had been confined in a Mexican prison until this time. He said he had been searching the valley over for mounds where the money was concealed, but so many years had elapsed that he could not find the marks he had left to designate the place. Very few of the party placed any confidence in his narrative, and after a severe chastisement he was allowed to go free, with instructions to leave the country forthwith. He has never been seen or heard of in this part of the country since.

Your correspondent was one of the party who arrested the old Mexican, and was inclined to give some credence to the story, but to turn out and seek for the money among so many mounds without any knowledge of the exact location was like looking for a needle in a hay stack. There are but few here now who ever heard the tale, and the oldest settlers have almost let it slip from their memory.

A day or two ago a citizen of this valley was in need of some clay to daub an old-fashioned stick and earth chimney, and as clay is a scarce article here, he concluded to open one of the mounds and try the earth for that purpose. He opened a hole about three feet deep, where he found a strong cedar box with iron bands. The bands were almost eaten up with rust, and were easily removed by hand. With the sharp point of the pick the box was prised open, and found to contain 5,250 Spanish doubloons, almost \$100,000. He procured a wagon and removed the treasure to Belton, and deposited it in the bank of Sinclair & Co. He made no secret of the discovery, and the greatest excitement now prevails. Adventurers are scattered through the valley with spades and pick digging into every mound and turning over every peculiarly shaped rock. The old Mexican's story is revived with a hundred variations. Some of the land owners have stationed sentinels around their premises while laborers are searching for that hidden treasure.

The lucky finder is a man by the name of Brandon, who had never heard the old Mexican's story. He has a large family, and was already in good circumstances. He is a strict member of the Baptist Church, and has already given \$10,000 to the Church for the purpose of building a large church and school-house in his neighborhood.

"How much better it would have been to have shaken hands and allow it was all a mistake," said a Detroit judge. "Then the lion and the lamb would have lain down together, and white-robed peace would have fanned you with her wings and elevated you with her smiles of approbation. But no; you went to clawing and biting and rolling in the mud, and here you are. It's five dollars apiece."

If you don't look carefully after the bits of your horse, you may one day be looking after the bits of your carriage."

Crowding the Dead.

On the 17th of March the Seventeenth Ward School Trustees, through the direction of the Board of Education, ordered James B. Smith, the undertaker, of 318 West Nineteenth St., to exhume the bodies from the cemetery known as the First Street burying ground. The place was first put in use about sixty years ago, and was in the rear of a Presbyterian church. The church was torn down to make room for Primary School No. 9, which was erected in 1864. Then the tombstones were laid flat and about two feet of earth was covered over them, and the place was used as a play-ground for the children of the school.

The Board of Education a short time ago thought best to enlarge the building for the school, and the removal of the dead from the yard was, of course, necessary. There were between four and five thousand corpses buried in the lot, which was about sixty-four by eighty feet, and a large number of men under the direction of Mr. Smith were employed to remove the remains. About two weeks ago the work begun, and with pick-axes and shovels the laborers turned out the bones and remnants of coffins. Boxes about three feet in length, one and a half in width, and one and a half deep were filled with skulls, thigh bones, leg bones, and ribs. About 360 boxes have been sent to Evergreens Cemetery. Very few bodies have been claimed by friends. The bones of those claimed have been enclosed in very small boxes and marked, and are ready for burial. Yesterday men were still at work shoveling up the ground and looking for skeletons.

Under the school-house four receiving vaults were discovered. These vaults are thirty-six feet wide, and fifteen feet in height. They were packed full of coffins.

Underneath the surface of the vaults, coffins were buried four and five deep. Mr. Smith, the undertaker, was astonished. He was satisfied that he had undertaken no easy job. A reporter of the *Sun* was led into one of the vaults. A long plank inclined to an angle of forty-five degrees was the road to the sepulchre, and a rope at the sides was intended for the visitor to cling to. The undertaker held a lighted candle, and the reporter, when he reached the flooring of the vault, saw a great pile of coffins. Some were open. The head-boards were knocked out of a few, and many were without lids. About the 15th of April all the bodies will have been removed and the erection of the new school-building is to be begun.

The old burying-ground belonging to the Society of Friends in Houston Street, near the Bowery, has been almost emptied of its dead within the past few weeks. Mr. Charles T. Burling has had charge of the removal of the remains, which have been sent to the cemetery in Westbury, Long Island. About 1,350 bodies have been taken away. The cemetery was first used in 1799. Now the ground is being graded. It will soon be used for business purposes.—N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Beecher on Alcohol.

Rev. H. W. Beecher devoted his discourse last evening to a review of the liquor question and the temperance crusade in the West. Local opinion, he thought, had in many cases accomplished a great deal of good. The trouble with laws of this kind was that the great body of the citizens failed to sustain them by their influence and votes. Policemen and police magistrates were unable to do everything. As to liquor itself, he did not consider it at all times and under all circumstances injurious. A healthy man had no need of it, and was better off without it. Then there were people engaged in the temperance reformation who were pushing it too far, who were repelling more by their bigotry and intolerance than they conquered by their arguments and prayers. Persons who insisted that, under no circumstances, a thimbleful of brandy was of use to the disordered system might mean well, but they were on the wrong track. The idea on which the great temperance reformation began thirty years ago, that all liquor was of itself poisonous, had been undermined by science. But there were those who went even further than this, and pronounced stimulants to be bad. A man who endeavored to carry out their principles would be in danger of starvation. The fact was that stimulants in certain cases and in moderate quantities were unquestionably of benefit to the physical health. It was very well to talk about the reaction and say that that was invariably equal to the exaltation, but it was untrue. One reason why Americans as a race used to excess was from their lack of proper recreation. Good food properly prepared, and pleasant homes were what Americans needed to wean them from this demon of drink. The temperance crusade the speaker regarded as effecting much good, though more of it by opening the way to a wider field for woman's influence than by prayers at the rum-sellers, addressed from the sidewalk. Let woman reform the table, substitute for indigestible food a diet at once agreeable and nutritious, and half the temptation to drink would be done away with. In conclusion, he had two rules to be offered: First, don't drink at all; second, if you must drink, let it be of the right kind, at the right time, and under the right circumstances.—N. Y. Times.

Cure for Sheep-Chasing Dogs.

Many people will assent heartily to the principle that the best possible cure for sheep-chasing dogs is to kill them at the earliest moment; but there may be exceptional cases. A correspondent of the London *Field* seems to think so at least, and relates an instance where, after other attempts have failed, a fine Newfoundland dog was cured by tying him to two old Scotch rams, and left to such amusement as he could extract from their society. The result was an extensive ramble over hill and dale, hedges and ditches, and diversified of course, by the discordant yelps each ram and the dog entertained as to the route for enjoying the best scenery. When all three were very tired, they were loosed and nothing thereafter was so extremely offensive to that dog's taste as the society of sheep.

"Sir, have you read the ode I composed to Sleep?" "Oh yes, and it composed me to sleep."

The Biggest Flower in the World.

On some of the East India Islands, where so many queer things grow, is found a flower that measures a full yard across. Yet it has only a cup-like centre, and five broad, thick, fleshy petals. Seen from a distance, through the dark-green leaves of the vines among which it grows, the rich wine-tint of the flower, flecked with spots of a lighter shade, is said to impart a warmth and brilliancy of color to the whole surrounding scene. But the nearer the observer comes—all eagerness to see more closely so wonderful a flower—the less does he like it. Not that the color is less beautiful; but who cares for beauty in human beings, when its possessor is malicious, disdainful or untruthful? and who cares for beauty in a flower, when the odor is disagreeable?

So, notwithstanding its proud brilliant color, and its great size, the *rafflesia-arnoldia* will never be admired, for we are told that its "odor is intolerable, polluting the atmosphere for many feet around." Another bad trait of its flower character is that it is too lazy to support itself, but lives upon the labor of others. In the forests where it is found, there are many vines, sometimes climbing the trunks of trees and sometimes trailing along the ground. Fastening itself to a vine in the latter position, the unprincipled *rafflesia* grows without other trouble to itself than to draw for its own use the nutriment which the industrious vine-roots are all the while collecting from the earth. The vine must be very amiable you think? Ah! but the poor vine cannot help itself. It cannot shake off the big, selfish flower, and can only work harder than ever to collect supplies sufficient to nourish the odious hanger-on, and have enough in addition for its own branches and leaves.—St. Nicholas for May.

Prof. Marsh's Discovery.

A correspondent who has visited Prof. O. C. Marsh of New Haven, gives an account of a remarkable series of discoveries which seem to indicate the ancestry of the horse and the gradual development of that animal from a remote progenitor in distant geologic eras.

From the lowest depths of strata a mile in thickness, the remains are exhumed of animals more like horses than like any other living creatures, but small in size, have four toes to the fore feet and three to the hind, all touching the ground. Higher up in the formation are found larger animals, similar in other respects, but having only three toes touching ground, the middle one much enlarged. Still higher in these deposits are similar three-toed animals, still larger with only one toe reaching the ground. Near the top of the formation not only does the likeness to the modern horse grow apparent, but the distinction becomes imperceptible. There are also similar changes in the head and neck of these animals; they become gradually elongated. The teeth and the jaws undergo successive changes, equally marked. Admit the theory proposed, and there is a ready explanation for most of these changes in the needs of the animal for strength and fleetness in the struggle for existence.

But after we have the whole story, some strange and as yet unanswered questions remain. The horse existed all over this hemisphere. His fossil remains have been dug out of the cliffs of Eschschitz's Bay, in Alaska, and out of caves in Brazil, where he was contemporary with the megathereion, and yet no trace of him is found coeval with man till the Spaniards brought him from Europe early in the sixteenth century. Modern theories of geology do not admit the notion of vast cataclysms by which the races of a continent could be swept away; and thus the utter disappearance of all equine forms seems as yet almost inexplicable. But this is always a consequence of scientific investigations; no sooner is one great difficulty surmounted than another is presented. To the student of nature as well as to the poet, "Hills peep o'er hills, and alps on alps arise."

Three Kansas men are charged with having stolen a county. They started it out, and called it Baybour. Then they divided the county officers among themselves, taking two or three apiece, and sent certificates and affidavits to the capital. Their credentials as a county were forwarded. As the general election over two hundred and fifty-one votes were cast into the ballot box after the Philadelphia fashion, and W. H. Horner was chosen to represent Baybour in the legislature. Horner voted industriously for every body else's measures, and found it easy to get through one of his own. It was a bill to authorize Baybour county to issue bonds for the building of bridges and other necessary improvements. The bonds were issued and sold well, Horner acting as agent. And now Horner and all the population of Baybour county and the proceeds of the bonds have disappeared, and the bonds have disappeared, and the bondholders are wondering where they've gone to.

ENGLISH HOMES.—One noticeable feature observed by travellers in passing along English roads and by English homes is the air of repose and domestic comfort which prevails everywhere, and, as a condition of this, the thoughtful care and pains-taking finish, which is bestowed on everything, however rude, in contrast with the unfinished and extemporaneous look of many of our Western homes and villages. The idea which seems to govern English home life is that here families expect to live permanently, and not merely to stay, and whatever is essential to the real comfort of life is worth providing for. Hence the cottages and cottages are all built of stone or stucco, and tastefully set off with some architectural ornament, or, at least, have their roughness softened, and their nakedness covered with shrubbery or clambering ivy. The winding lanes are bordered, not with straggling and unseemly rail fences, but either with neatly trimmed hedges or substantial walls, over which creeping ivy or some climbing and flowering vine trails its clusters and hangs its luxuriant wreaths, while the widest gates that occasionally open a path through them across the field are species of ingenuity that shows whence the Yankee derived his power of invention.

Much Married.

Col. W. W. Price, the millionaire brewer of New York city, can boast of the most remarkable marital experience of any man living. Thirty-five years ago, when a poor clerk, he married Susana Butler, in Birmingham, England, but separated from her by mutual agreement a year afterward and came to New York, Susanna marrying shortly after one Samuel Greene. In 1843 he married Miss Caroline Barton, as young lady of respectable family in Brooklyn, who was not aware of his first marriage. They had in the family an Irish servant named Bridget Fallon, with whom, as it afterward appeared, the Colonel became favorably impressed. Meanwhile wife No. 2 learned that wife No. 1 was living, and left her husband, whereupon he applied for an annulment of the marriage, which was granted, and since that time the Colonel has supported her. Subsequently a report reached him that wife No. 1 was dead, whereupon he married Bridget Fallon. Bridget, however, was not refined enough to adorn his home, and trouble began to arise. Wife No. 2 made an attempt to open the decree adjudging her marriage void, upon the ground that it was obtained by fraud. A commission was sent to England in the course of the litigation, and wife No. 1 was found, with a flock of little Green's about her. Thereupon the Col. took measures to annul his marriage to wife No. 3, in which he has succeeded, although he has to support her and the children. The Col. now finds himself supporting two families, with two women on his hands who have bore him legitimate children, and yet not legitimate wives, and the legitimate wife who is another man's wife. It is highly probable that the wealthy New York brewer is now entirely satisfied with the marrying business, and will hereafter devote himself simply to beer.

Irrigation.

Of all the scourages with which American agriculture is afflicted, the prolonged droughts of summer are the greatest; and yet, with all the facilities for irrigation to be found almost everywhere, our farmers on this side of the Mississippi have failed to avail themselves of them. On the continent of Europe, in countries comparatively free from drought, every brook where the lay of the land will permit it is made tributary to irrigation, the most valuable and fruitful process in agriculture. The fact is that an unlimited command of water for irrigating purposes renders the farmer perfectly independent of the natural rain fall—indeed the greatest agricultural results have invariably been produced by irrigation without one drop of rain, as in Valencia, in Spain, where the Moors, for eight years, carried agriculture to a degree of perfection never witnessed elsewhere. In Egypt, which has been for untold centuries the granary of the European world, a rain fall is a phenomenon which excites the wonder of the people. In Auvergne, in France, we have seen thousands of acres of rough mountain land, which, without irrigation, would have been almost worthless, yielding three cuttings of lucerne each year of two and three tons to the acre.

With a small brook at his command, a farmer may, without manure, cut from his roughest hill side heavier crops of grass than from his richest bottom land.

We believe the time will come when every brook in the country will be turned from its natural bed upon our hill sides and make them smile with bountiful harvests.

Our Homes, of an Evening.

It is not enough to pray the frequenters of bar rooms out of them but we must endeavor to keep them at home by making that a pleasant place to them. We do not say that unattractive homes cause our young men to desert them of an evening; but we do say that there is too little pains taken to make home attractive. There ought to be an effort to do this, even at the sacrifice of the comfort of the parents, even at the sacrifice of money, for money spent in making home attractive is always well spent.

When young men go home of an evening, if they find as they are too apt to do, the parlors dark and deserted; if the old folks are cross and gloomy and grumbling, it is not to be expected that the young men of the family will remain in such company when so much more agreeable awaits them. The haunts which they frequent are made alluring by light and amusements, and whatever will contribute to the gratification of the senses. How necessary is it that the home should call all that is pleasant and agreeable to its aid with which to oppose the attractions of the bar-rooms and the gambling houses. While this duty belongs especially to woman, the father should not consider himself exempt from all interest in this matter. The mother and sisters may do much to make home pleasant; let the father not forget that he, too, has a part to perform. He can furnish the means of enjoyment, as well as make himself agreeable and companionable to his sons.

There are many ways, which will at once suggest themselves to the reader, by which home can be made attractive. Company, music, innocent amusements, agreeable conversation; these can be drawn alluring, so much so that the power which draws our young men away from home of an evening will be weakened and the desire to be any where but at home will be lessened. These pleasant evenings at home, would preserve many a young man from evil and thin out the now crowded drinking saloons and gambling houses.—Derlington Southerner.

A LITTLE GIRL KILLED BY RED ANTS.—Mr. F. G. Jones informs us of the singular death of a little colored girl on his farm, near Auburn. The girl went to some hills that had been used for the purpose of cutting up meat, and on which there was a large number of red ants. While asleep the ants by hundreds made an attack on the child, and when she awoke she was literally covered with them, and all busy biting and stinging. They were so ferocious that a woman on the place had to sweep them off with a brush broom. The biting and stinging were so serious that fever ensued, which coupled with the poison produced death two days afterward.—Opalika (Ala.) Observer.

How They Drop Shot.

A reporter of the Baltimore *American* thus describes one of the many processes of making shot in one of the shot-towers of that city: One of the "secrets" of the manufacture is the mixing of the lead with a certain proportion of a combination of mineral substances called "temper." The "temper" is fused with the lead, and gives the molten metal that consistency which makes it drop. If it were not for the "temper" the lead would be molded by the sieve, and would form little pencils instead of round shot. When "BB." shot, for instance, are to be made, the lead is poured into a pan perforated with holes corresponding to that size. The little pellets come pouring down in a continuous shower, and fall into a tank filled with water on the ground floor. In their descent of 200 feet they become perfect spheres, firm and dense, and they are tolerably cool when they strike the water, although the swift concussion makes the tank foam and bubble as if the water was boiling furiously. The shot must fall in water, for if they would strike any firm substance, they would be flattened and knocked out of shape. To get the little pellets perfectly dry after they have been in the "well" is the most difficult and troublesome process of the whole manufacture. An elevator with small buckets (very much like those used in flour mills) carries the shot up as fast as they reach the bottom of the "well," and deposits them in a box sixty feet above the first floor. The water drips from the buckets as they go up, and not much is poured into the receiver above, although it is intended to be a sort of dripping machine. From this receiver the shot runs down a spout into a drying pan, which greatly resembles a gigantic shoe, made of sheet iron. The pan rests at an angle which permits the wet shot to roll slowly down to the chamber below, and the pellets become perfectly dry as they pass over the warm sheet iron.

The Bender Family.

Kansas people are mystified over the wretched old man who was captured in the mountains of Utah, and placed in jail at Topeka on the supposition that he is old Bender, the father of the family of murderers who made a cemetery of their yard in Western Kansas. Some persons who knew the man are positive that the captive is he; others are equally certain that it is not, and meanwhile he waits in prison, rarely opening his lips to speak and saying nothing that would be available as a clue to his identity. He was taken in the mountains after having been tracked through the snow by the shapeless marks of the old boot-legs which he wore tied around his feet that were too sore to permit of any other covering. From the wild region where he was captured came rumors of a young man and woman hiding like wild beasts in the mountain solitudes, and they are supposed to be the son and daughter of old Bender. The mother has probably perished in the suffering and destitution the party has met in their flight from the scene of their crimes, but it was only the other day that a harmless old lady, a travelling missionary, was arrested for her and badly frightened before she could establish her identity. The detectives have their professional reputation, as well as a large amount of money at stake, and they are bringing witnesses from far and near to look at the taciturn, gray-headed man in prison.

Remarkable Instance of Loss and Recovery of Voice.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig*, writing from Staunton, narrates the following remarkable instance:

A popular young man of this county nearly twelve months ago, whilst enjoying his usually robust health, was suddenly afflicted with an almost entire loss of voice, so that he could with difficulty converse with his friends in whispers. Shortly after this, while riding from Harrisonburg to his home in company with a friend, he was suddenly entirely deprived of the use of his voice, and from that day until some ten days since, he has been compelled to use a slate in his communications with the rest of the world. On Sunday, 29th ult., while the family were in the sitting room, he went out to wash in the porch. On returning, he said "good morning," and clapped his hand to his throat, his countenance indicating great excitement and alarm. He was near fainting, but catching by the door, was supported to a chair by his brother, where, after sitting a few minutes, he recovered and got up and walked out. Since that time he has been able to talk and has been in good health; indeed during the whole of his affliction, except for a short time, his health was very good. He reports that at the time his voice returned he had a sensation as if something was being pulled out of his throat and a board struck against both sides of his head.

Desperate and Fatal Duel Between Two Girls.

It is related that two girls in the Royal tobacco factory at Madrid recently killed each other in a hand-to-hand contest. The mode adopted by the combatants was as romantic as it was barbarous. The antagonists, who were about twenty years old, and remarkably handsome, repaired one Sunday morning, accompanied by certain of their comrades, to a village some four or five miles distant, where they breakfasted sumptuously at different tables. The repast ended, they closed the window curtains, stripped themselves to the waist, and requested their friends to leave the room. Then, at a given signal, they attacked each other with their navajas, and slashed and thrust until both fell to the floor mortally wounded. When a few minutes had elapsed, their friends re-entered the room. Estefania, one of the combatants, had received ten wounds, from which she bled to death in about half an hour. Casilda, her antagonist, died somewhat sooner from a ghastly wound in the neck.

A man went into a butcher's shop, and finding the owner's wife in attendance, in the absence of her husband, thought he would have a joke at her expense, and said: "Madame, can you supply me with a yard of pork?" "Yes, sir," said the butcher's wife. And then, turning to a boy, she added: "James, give that gentleman three pig's feet."

Jerrold said one day he would make a pun upon anything his friends would put to him. A friend asked him whether he could pun the signs of the Zodiac; to which he promptly replied: "By Gemini, I can't."

Sowing Seeds Too Early.

In ordinary business matters precious opportunities are often lost in waiting—by not seizing the earliest moment for beginning. In many matters promptness is everything. The luckless mortals are usually those who are always delaying.

To a certain extent this applies to the business of the farmer, but there is such a thing as being too prompt. The right moment may not have come, and he who begins his work before the proper time loses an advantage. There is no gain in putting seeds of any kind into the soil before the earth is prepared to receive them. There is a preparation to be made not only by the husbandman but by nature herself. In all our Northern regions we are having a cold, late spring. The earth has not begun to recover from the chills of winter. The sun must season it; the milder breezes must fan it, before it will have any germinating influence upon the seeds that are cast into it. There are very few seeds that are not much better off in the house than "in the cold, cold ground." As well might we place a frozen hen on a nest of eggs with the expectation that they would hatch, as to look for a crop from seeds placed in soil that is still under the lingering influence of winter.

This is true in regard to almost every crop, true of most garden vegetables, notably true of corn. Better wait until the month of May before planting a field of corn, than put the seed into the ground on the middle of April in such a season as the present. The corn planted on the first of May will overtake and pass by that planted on the 15th of April in the cold, should the latter make its appearance at all.

But there is a great amount of work in preparation that may be done, and should be done so as to be ready for sowing or planting, whenever the proper time shall come. Every one who has a farm or a garden should always see to it that it is in readiness, waiting and prepared to receive the seed as far as the preparation can be made. Some of the soil may not be sufficiently dry to be turned up, there is much preparation to be made for every crop, which, if made in time, will facilitate the growth when the proper season arrives.

A Stitch in Time Saves Nine.

"For want of a nail the shoe was lost;
For want of a shoe the horse was lost;
For want of a horse the rider was lost;
And all for the want of a horse shoe nail."

Here is an instance of what the want of a nail cost Farmer Careless: He had just finished milking, and, with a steaming pail in each hand, walked out of the barn yard to bear his load to the house. In passing through the garden gate, he noticed that one of the nails holding the latch was broken and the bar was hanging loose. Half a minute of time, one small nail, and two blows with a hammer, would have fixed it; but our farmer was in a hurry, and couldn't attend to the matter just then; so leaving the mending for another time, he trudged along the path. Just there was his mistake, as was shown by five consequences. A cow pushed open the neglected gate and walked into Farmer Careless' garden, followed by nineteen more cows, and all proceeded to lunch upon his young corn, to march with devastating tread over his cabbages, and to carry ruin to his onion patch. In driving them out, after they had done a vast amount of damage, Farmer Careless stumbled over a stump (which ought to have been pulled up long before) and fell, fracturing his kneecap, which accident cost him six weeks in bed, a long bill from the doctor, a rheumatism as often as the wind blew from the east, and a limp in his gait as long as he lived. Two of his best cows died from eating too freely of their stolen luncheon; though they might have been saved had their owner been able to attend to them in time. During six weeks of enforced idleness at the business period of the season, his farm was necessarily neglected, his crops were ungathered, and his grass was left uncured. From all these troubles he was unable to pay the interest on his mortgage, his farm was sold and sacrificed, and Farmer Careless was left a poor man for the rest of his life. All these misfortunes came upon him because he had carelessly neglected to drive a needed nail in the latch of his barnyard gate.—*American Agriculturist*.

Least Amount of Labor with which the Crop can be Successfully Grown.

Ordinarily too much labor is expended on a corn crop. Properly managed, on uplands, the crop may be made by the plough, without ever being hoed. To do this, the land must in the first place be deeply and evenly broken with a turn plough—rows laid off with a shovel, say five feet wide—corn dropped 3 feet apart—manure placed near the seed, and both covered with a hoe. Three ploughings with sweep or cultivator will complete the work, if the crop. Expenses of one acre may be estimated as follows:

Breaking land, one day's ploughing, hand and horse.....	\$2 00
Opening rows, one-eighth day's ploughing, hand and horse.....	25
Dropping seed, 1 day's work of one hand.....	18
Dropping manure, 1 day's work of one hand.....	18
Covering with hoe, 1 day's work of one hand.....	18
1st ploughing, with sweep or cultivator, 3 furrows to each row, 1 day's ploughing.....	66
2nd ploughing—ditto ditto.....	46
3rd ploughing— " " ".....	66

Total.....\$ 4 81
Some of the best farmers in Middle Georgia bring the expense within the above figures, making good crops with two instead of three ploughings, after the corn is up. Of course if the crop is not worked at the proper time, and the grass allowed to get a good start, the above programme cannot be carried out. It may not be repeated too often however, that the time to kill grass, is just as it is coming up. In the expressive language of Mr. Dickson, a good farmer "must come to time."

A young gentleman having called in his physician, said, "Now, I wish no more trifling. My desire is, that you at once strike at the root of my disease." "It shall be done," replied the doctor; and lifting his cane, he smashed the decanter which stood on the table.

JOB PRINTING.

We call the attention of all classes who wish printing executed neatly, expeditiously, and upon reasonable terms, to the facilities offered at the People's Press Printing Establishment. We can furnish, at short notice, BLANKS, BILL-HEADS, LETTER-HEADS, CARDS, PROGRAMMES, HANDBILLS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, POSTERS, NOTES, CHECKS, DRAFTS, &c., &c.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction.
COL. STEPHEN D. POOL,
of Craven.

Forsyth County Convention.

The Conservative party of this County will meet in Convention for the purpose of appointing delegates to Congressional and Judicial Conventions, in Winston, on Saturday, May 16th,—being Saturday of the first week of Court.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.—The Conservatives of the 8th Judicial District will hold a Convention on Tuesday the 19th of May next, at the court-house in Winston, to select candidates for Judge and Solicitor of this District.

SURRY COUNTY.—We learn from the Mt. Airy News that Allen Spayer, son of Mr. W. S. Spayer, whipped a dog on Sunday last by his shoulder out of place.

Bill Edwards left his wife and three children, and eloped with Ruth Clouse, she leaving a husband and one child.

The Mt. Airy community does not mourn.

7th Congressional District Convention.

The District Convention of the Democratic-Conservative Party of the Seventh Congressional District will be held in Wilkesboro, on Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1874.

By Order of the Executive Committee,
JOHN S. HENDERSON,
Chairman.

BEWARE! A number of our State papers are warning the people against numerous peddlers and others, who are wandering over the country under various pretences. Samples of fine dress goods are also sent from the North at remarkably low prices, which have turned out to be frauds and swindles. We would advise the people not to part with their money until they have received value therefor.

ANOTHER DODGE.—A stranger who threw a ten-dollar bill into the contribution-box of a Savannah church got trusted for five hundred dollars' worth of goods the next day, on the strength of it, and soon afterwards had business elsewhere. At last accounts he had not returned.

Davidson.

At a Convention of the Conservative party, held in the Court-House, in Lexington, on the 4th inst., the following delegates were appointed to the Congressional and Judicial District Conventions:

CONGRESSIONAL.

Joseph C. Sears, W. H. Baggett, Dan'l Ward, Jesse Hedrick, W. P. Redwine, G. Hill Lee, Dr. R. W. Thomas, David Loflin, M. D. Raper, Solomon Mock, Eliza Raper, Zadoc Griffith, L. H. Thompson, F. M. Thompson, Dr. W. B. Means, I. H. Miller, M. H. Pinnix, C. F. Lowe.

JUDICIAL.

Dr. A. Bala, Stephen Bailey, Levi Beck, Alex. Kearns, Thomas H. Daniels, Simpson Boggs, W. T. Moore, P. A. Hoover, Jacob Yokely, Joseph Siscoff, R. D. Snider, S. S. Jones, John S. Delap, John H. Swigwood, W. P. Moore, Alex. Smith, J. A. March, S. W. Rice.

All persons present at either Convention from this county are considered delegates.

ALFRED HARGRAVE, Chm'n.

MEMORIAL DAY.—These annual commemorations were generally characterized throughout the South by unusual impressiveness. After the usual exercises, the dedication of the graves of the Confederate soldiers who fell in the late war, took place.

CHARLOTTE FAIR GROUNDS.—The Fair Grounds property was sold at auction, under mortgage, on Friday last, to Dr. Joseph Graham for \$11,700. The original cost was about \$20,000. It is no fault of the citizens of Charlotte that the property has been sold under the hammer, for they have contributed liberally of their money to carry on and sustain a fair. It is due to our citizens that we should say that much at least. We learn, however, that Dr. Graham represents a company of gentlemen who will use the Grounds for Exhibitions of some sort or a Race Course.—Democrat.

LUTHERAN SYNOD.—From the Charlotte Democrat we learn that the 71st Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of North Carolina, held at Wilmington, recently, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Rev. S. Rothrock, President; Rev. W. R. Ketchie, Recording Secretary; Prof. W. E. Huber, Corresponding Secretary; Maj. J. G. Helbig, Treasurer.

The two first sessions of Synod were occupied with the difficulty between two Ministers of the Synod.

The matter at issue between the Rev. P. A. Strobel and Rev. G. D. Bernheim, was satisfactorily arranged, and all proceedings relating thereto expunged from the Minutes.

The Salisbury Workman has received a communication from the Treasury Department at Raleigh, enclosing a circular letter from the State Treasurer, dated "Raleigh, May 5th, 1869," from which it extracts the following:

"Merchants pay a tax in two ways: First, they pay an ad valorem tax on their property, no matter whether invested in merchandise or not, on hand in April. Secondly, they pay for the privilege of carrying on business as merchants a license tax, equal to one fifth of one per cent. on the estimated amount of purchases. The merchant must list his property to the Assessor. He must pay his license tax directly to the Sheriff and account with him. The mode of doing the latter is pointed in Sec. 13, Schedule B.

No merchant ought to complain of this double mode of taxation. The tax on purchases is only one-fifth of one per cent. which is less than it was in 1860, when it was one-half of one per cent. It would be unconstitutional to exempt the merchant from the property tax. He does not pay on his net income derived from merchandising, as the property from which it is derived is taxed. So keepers of billiard tables, &c., pay a property tax on tables, &c., and a license tax for using them."

The Revenue Law for 1868-69, require a tax of 15 of one per centum on purchases, whereas the Revenue Law for the present year requires a tax only 1 of one per centum on purchases.

The Currency Question.

The proceedings in the House of Representatives on Monday, show that the liberalists are as strong as ever. By a two-thirds vote the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, of the \$354,000,000 of national bank circulation now authorized by law there is an excess in the Eastern States—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—of \$70,690,046; and an excess in the Middle States—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland—of \$9,416,503; and a deficiency in the District of Columbia and the Southern and South-western States—Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri—of \$51,089,908; and a deficiency in the Western States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska—of \$21,423,811; and a deficiency in the Pacific States and Territories of \$7,635,886; and whereas after the withdrawal and redistribution of the \$25,000,000 heretofore provided for by law, there will still remain a large excess in the Eastern and Middle States, and the business of the South and West is prostrate for want of a sufficient circulating medium; Therefore,

"Resolved, That justice demands a fair and equitable apportionment of the whole of the existing volume of national banking circulation among the several States and Territories according to their wealth, population and business; and that the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to inquire into and report to this House as early a day as practicable what legislation is necessary to procure an apportionment of said circulation in the manner aforesaid."

And there was a vote of 94 to 52 (not two-thirds, but enough to pass it when the rules do not need to be suspended), in favor of Mr. Kasson's bill to withdraw by compulsion the excessive circulation now enjoyed by New England.

THE NEW CURRENCY BILL.—The substantial features of the currency bill, which the majority of the Senate Finance Committee have agreed upon are these: The maximum of the bank circulation to be \$382,000,000; new bank notes to be issued to the amount of \$164,000,000; for every million of new bank currency issued, \$500,000 in greenbacks to be retired, until the total circulation is reduced to \$300,000,000; specie payments to be resumed January 1, 1877.

Depression in Business.

The New York Times speaks in the following manner of the feeling of depression among business men:

It would be idle to deny that there is a decided feeling of uneasiness and even of anxiety, among a considerable number of our business men. Money is not stringent; on the contrary, it is abundant at the principal financial centres. Credit is not contracted; it is rather the reverse, and business paper, which in November submitted to a discount of fifteen or twenty per cent. is now readily disposed of at seven. There is a plenty of all kinds of goods in the market, but trade is dull; the ordinary spring demand is among the things that are not; money, though easily obtained, cannot be invested to advantage when it is got, and the business affairs, the business men of the country, are, relatively standing still.

The New York Commercial Advertiser thus speaks on the same subject:

The revival of trade and industry has been only partial, and the country returns slowly from the depressed condition in which it was left by the panic. There is no scarcity of money, especially at the monetary centres, but it is not taken out of deposit either for commerce or manufactures. The merchants of the interior buy sparingly, and their customers take just as little as they can get along with. Economy is the order of the day. To one who looks upon the extravagance of the great cities, the expenditure for luxuries, which has gone on apparently undiminished, the talk of economy seems strange. Yet all those who deal in mere articles of luxury, the thousand nameless things that minister to ornamentation and display—with one consent lament the scarcity of buyers, and point to their sales as proof of the general retrenchment prevalent in the community. It is from the practice of the much despised virtue of thrift that relief will ultimately come. There may be business failures, there may be a paralysis in the labor market, there may be a slow revival of the manufacturing interest, but, with the community at large sitting as a Committee of Ways and Means on personal expenditure, a surplus of funds will accumulate in many hands, and there will come the means and the opportunity to set the wheels of commerce in active motion.

County Convention of Stokes.

According to previous notice there was a convention of the people of Stokes county held in Danbury of the following townships, to wit: Meadow, Samratown, Beaver Island and Peters' Creek. It was found that Snow Creek, Quaker Gap and Yadin townships were not represented by delegates, and upon motion it was decided to make no nomination for the Legislature and county officers until the Tuesday of the first week of the Superior Court, it being the 26th inst.; and that the other townships send delegates.

The following delegates were selected by the convention to represent Stokes in the Judicial District Convention to be held on the 19th inst., and the Congressional District Convention when held:

John W. Spainhour, Dr. N. Dalton, J. Q. A. King, John L. Smith, Dr. W. S. King, Edward Payne, Thos. Martin, James Gibson, Jr., Dr. J. L. Peatross, J. M. Martin, G. B. Moore, W. B. Taylor, J. C. Blackburne, J. G. H. Mitchell, C. M. Lasey, S. Adams, Dr. W. A. Lash, Jr., B. Bailey, J. B. Vaughn, J. F. Hill, and W. V. King.

And that any other conservatives in this county who may attend are authorized to act as delegates.

Upon motion, a resolution was adopted requesting the Forsyth county convention which meets in Winston on the 16th inst., to select delegates to the county convention in Danbury on the 26th of May to select a candidate for this Senatorial District.

The following resolution was also adopted; Resolved, by the people of Stokes county in convention assembled, That while we will support the Conservative nominee of the 5th Congressional District for Congress, yet we desire to express our preference for Gen. A. M. Scales, and hereby instruct our delegates who represent us in the Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in said District to vote for Gen. A. M. Scales as long as there is any chance to get him nominated.

Upon motion the convention adjourned to meet again on the 26th to make nominations for legislators and county officers and that the delegates heretofore selected in the township meetings remain as delegates and that other townships select delegates to the County Convention.

J. C. L. Harris received the Republican nomination for Solicitor of the Raleigh District, at the Convention in Warrenton last week.

The War in Arkansas.

A dispatch from Little Rock says that Gen. Egerton, Special Agent of the Post-office Department, was arrested on Wednesday night by Baxter's military Governor and confined for a short time in the guard-house. A company of Baxterites captured the Memphis & Little Rock train Wednesday night, and broke open the mail car, pretending that they were searching for men. The train was detained about an hour. Baxter's pickets are constantly firing on Brooks's sentinels. Earthworks are being thrown up to strengthen the barricade at the State House. Fortifications are under way across the street from the State House in a vacant lot and pickets are now posted on the opposite side-walk. All the windows in the State House are barricaded and loop-holed. A large reinforcement is on the way for Baxter, and fighting seems imminent. Last evening Sheriff Turner, of Faulkner, was talking to Col. Rose, when Gen. Barton, of Baxter's forces, came up, and after some words Barton struck Turner on the head with a navy revolver. He bled copiously and was taken to the Anthony House, where the wound was dressed.

May 8.—A Little Rock special says both Brooks and Baxter will be heavily reinforced on Saturday and Sunday, and a collision may be expected. Baxter will probably claim the Legislature next Monday, although it is not one-fourth of the members will be present. Telegraphic communication may again be interrupted as a censorship will be established by Baxter unless the President recognizes Brooks.

LITTLE ROCK, May 9.—The railroads are interrupted to stop recruits. Four Brooksites—negroes—were killed yesterday. The Baxterites are confident of a quorum of both houses of the Legislature Monday.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—At 9 o'clock and five minutes this morning the Little Rock wires went down, and it is impossible to communicate with the city either direct or by St. Louis or New Orleans. At last accounts fighting was going on, and the supposition is that the lines have all been cut, or the telegraph office seized. Captain Lane Huston, who was killed yesterday above Little Rock, was formerly supervising inspector of steamboats at this port.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The representatives of the Arkansas factions are in conference with the Attorney-General. If they fail to come to an agreement the Attorney-General is authorized to issue orders. The negotiations will not close until midnight. There are intimations that Williams leans toward Baxter. There are seven million railroad bonds involved, in which, it is said, the Arkansas officials have a slice. The source of trouble seems that Baxter was refractory about issuing them.

LATEST FROM ARKANSAS.—The President of the United States recommends that the Members of the General Assembly, now at Little Rock, adjourn for a reasonable time, say ten days, to enable Brooks to call to the body his supposed adherents so that there may be a full Legislature. Brooks declines to accede to the terms proposed by the President.

There was great excitement on the morning of the 11th in Little Rock during the skirmish across the river. Col. White, of Baxter's force, was wounded in the leg. After the skirmish had lasted some two hours a company of regulars crossed the river and stopped both parties, releasing a train of cars which Baxter's men had just then seized. Four of Baxter's men are reported killed. Two of Brooks' men are killed and two wounded.

A Southern Branch of Industry.

The New York Herald thinks that no branch of industry has proved so successful in the Southern States since the war as cotton factories—a number of which have within the past two or three years sprung up in Georgia, Alabama and other States. Instead of shipping cotton in bales to Europe and New England and importing the manufactured article at high prices, in several of the States the cotton is manufactured within a few miles of the plantations, and thus the cost of export and importation is saved to the producing States. One company—the Graniteville Cotton Company, near Augusta, Georgia—last year divided over twenty-two per cent. on their capital between stockholders, and even more gratifying results have been achieved by other attempts in the same direction. The Southern press, from their experiments, advocate the erection of cotton mills wherever water power in the cotton producing region is attainable. All the States are blessed with abundant water power, and there is no reason why the rivers of the South years hence should not be dotted with manufacturing like the rivers of New England, and about them spring up towns swarming with honest, industrious operatives. New England has had a monopoly of the cotton manufacture long enough, and the South, or at least those States that have escaped from carpet-bag rule, by fostering care can successfully compete with her. The Herald suggests that as an extra inducement for capitalists to seek investment South, the Legislatures might wisely enact laws exempting the mills from taxation for a stated period. The benefits sure to accrue would more than compensate for the remission of taxes on this kind of property.

A Capital Point Well Made.

The civil rights bill, Sumner's legacy of hate to the South, is now under consideration in the Senate. In that body Mr. Newman, of Georgia, made an effective speech against it, in the course of which he made the following strong and original point:

"Nine years ago four million slaves were set free. The next year they were invested with the ballot, and the fourth year were made rulers of men. Within that brief space of time the negroes were made professors of Republican doctrine, and set up as rulers. History furnished no such parallel. Of the 60,000 Israelites who went out from Egypt but two were found competent to be rulers in forty years, though they were instructed by signs from the great Creator of the universe. The Republican party had made 600,000 rulers in forty minutes without any assistance. The man and brother was taken off the corn-field and made a Republican statesman by act of Congress."

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Supreme Court decided the confiscation case relating to the Shiloh property and several other similar cases, holding that the proceedings in the District Court, in pursuance of which the property was sold, was regular, and passed a full and indefeasible title to the purchasers, and notwithstanding the subsequent repeal of the law under which the proceedings took place, the decision of the Circuit Court was therefore reversed. Mr. Justice Strong delivered the opinion, and Mr. Justice Clifford dissented.

The Rockingham Courier says: It was reported that Mr. J. D. Horner, a wagoner from High Point, N. C., was robbed the night previous of \$300. On Saturday night he drove his team and wagon to the camping ground in the north of town. During the night his pants containing his money, and which on going to sleep he had placed under his head for protection, were removed. The covering of the wagon was cut clear across over the place where he was sleeping; the pants divested of everything valuable were found by the side of the road.

GENERAL NEWS.

AN INSURANCE CASE.—PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—In the U. S. Circuit Court this morning a sealed verdict was presented in the case of Snyder found dead in Moravia, Pa., at Bethlehem, Pa., on the 24th of February, 1873. In the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company there were two policies of \$10,000 each in favor of the heirs. The company refused payment on the ground that the deceased had committed suicide. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the heirs, for the full amount of the policies with interest. The verdict called forth applause from the large assemblage present.

Mrs. Ingraham is the Nemesis of the Brooklyn liquor dealers. Her husband, she says, spent six months in the hospital, and, leaving six children and herself helpless, and she intends to pursue the liquor dealers as far as the law will permit. She recently entered complaints against forty-one of them for selling liquor on Sunday. Two of the offenders had their licenses revoked, and the cases of the others are pending.

In De Kalb county (Ga.), recently, a woman named Jane Stivers went to her home, leaving her child, about seven months old, lying on the floor of the house. During her absence, which was less than half an hour, a dog entered the house, and on her return she found the child killed. The dog, which was partially blind, was in the habit of entering the house when the mother was absent, and she recently met Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, and told him of the insult. Mr. W. at once promised to punish the dog and asked for the child. She did so and retired. Waddell went to the brute and informed him that he must instantly apologize or there would be trouble. The young man was awed by the determined manner of the North Carolina Congressman, and complied. Waddell led him into the presence of the young lady and her mother and extorted from him an abject apology. The young man's brother attempted to interfere, but upon being told that no words would be wasted with him, he also retreated. Waddell has become quite a lion with the ladies for his gallantry.

On the first day of May, the Act to prohibit the sale of Liquors to Minors, went into effect, as well as the Act for the Better Protection of Human Life, which provides against the adulteration of liquors:

The Legislature has passed an act which provides that any person who manufactures, sells, or deals in spirituous liquors as a drink, under any name or kind, containing foreign properties or ingredients poisonous to the system, shall be punished with five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Raleigh Crescent says: The pure and excellent widow of the lamented ex-Gov. Worth, died at the residence of her son-in-law in Asheville, Randolph county, the night of the 4th inst. at ten o'clock. Mrs. Worth was sixty-eight years of age, about the same age of the Governor at the time of his death. Her remains were taken to Raleigh for interment.

The locks at Lockville, in Chatham county, have been completed, and the steamer Geo. J. Lobell now plies a distance of fifteen miles above Lockville, on Deep River, and navigation between the iron and coal mines is now uninterrupted.

Suits have been instituted by the Trustees of the University against Alexander McIver to recover the Seal, Books, Papers, &c., belonging to the University; and against Solomon Pelt, to recover possession of the College property which he now occupies. Graham & Graham appeared for the plaintiffs, and J. B. Batchelor for Mr. McIver, and J. B. Mason for Pelt.

Farmers in Caldwell, Watauga, Catawba, express a most positive opinion of the crop prospects. Neither the peach nor apple crop is seriously injured. And until the recent heavy rains wheat never looked better. The rains have seriously retarded the finishing operations and have done some injury to the wheat.

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A severe gale of wind passed over the lower portion of Pamlico county, last week. In its course it demolished large trees, dwellings, and a colored church, and seriously injured two colored men on horseback. The fences in the region were entirely demolished.

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On next Wednesday the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows meets in Greensboro.

A Corporation Company has been formed in Charlotte, with a capital stock of \$20,000. The charter will be applied for at the next session of the General Assembly.

During the month of April 19 steamers, 13 barques, 7 brigs, and 23 schooners arrived in the port of Wilmington. The aggregate tonnage is 23,152.

The Western North Carolina Railroad is advertised for sale, on the 18th of June, at Salisbury.

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The reports of the re-appearance of the small pox in and about Reidsville are true.

STATE ITEMS.

North Carolina Medical Society. The next annual meeting of the North Carolina Medical Society, which takes place in the city of Charlotte, commencing May 19th, promises to be one of unusual interest, especially with the medical fraternity. There will be discussions between our most learned physicians on certain matters connected with medical science that will not only interest the medical profession, but everybody interested in the progress of general science. We learn that the Secretary of the Society, Dr. Jas. McKee, in accordance with the request of the President, Dr. W. A. B. Norcom, has sent out special invitations to the M. D.'s of our neighboring Virginia and South Carolina sections to be with the Convention at the time and place named. Medical men of Lynchburg, Danville, Richmond, Petersburg and Norfolk, Va., have expressed their intention of being present.

The Secretary has made arrangements with all railroad and State to pass delegates, reporters and visitors to the Convention for one fare both ways; Charlotte accommodations are ample for any emergency in the way of entertainment regardless of numbers.—Raleigh News.

GALLANTRY OF A NORTH CAROLINA MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—Under this head a Washington correspondent of the New York Graphic of the 11th ult., writes: "An incident at Willard's Hotel the other night, which reflects some credit on a North Carolina member for his gallantry, has not yet been reported in the newspapers. While coming out of the dinner hall of the hotel a beautiful young lady, the daughter of a member from New Jersey, was roughly greeted by a young ruffian from Maryland, who seized her by the shoulders and insultingly inquired, 'Did you ever travel with Buffalo Bill?' The young lady was startled and frightened, but made no reply. The man who insulted her, appeared to be in his right mind. He certainly was not intoxicated, and walked straight into the hall. The young lady's father was absent; but she presently met Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, and told him of the insult. Mr. W. at once promised to punish the offender and asked for the child. She did so and retired. Waddell went to the brute and informed him that he must instantly apologize or there would be trouble. The young man was awed by the determined manner of the North Carolina Congressman, and complied. Waddell led him into the presence of the young lady and her mother and extorted from him an abject apology. The young man's brother attempted to interfere, but upon being told that no words would be wasted with him, he also retreated. Waddell has become quite a lion with the ladies for his gallantry."

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THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Womack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

Corn, (old)	75 a	80	Salt	480 a	1 90
Wheat,	1 65 a	1 75	" American,	4 00	
Flour,	7 25 a	8 75	Candles ada.	20 a	25
Meal,	2 a	2	Oils, Linsseed,	0 00 a	1 25
Barley,	1 1 a	2	Chop,	5 00	
Bacon,	12 a	15	" Kerosene,	25 a	40
Pork,	7 00 a	8 00	Sheetings, Fries B.	1 00	
Lard,	11 a	12	Yarn, Fries,	1 35 a	0 00
Eggs,	10 a	12 1/2	Iron,	51 a	6
Molasses,	28 a	40	Nails,	6 a	7
Cheese Fac.	18 a	25	Calfskins, green,	15 cts.	
Mount,	15 a	20	" Horsef. Fries,	1 00	
Peas,	75 a	0 25	Beeswax,	28 a	30
Beans, green,	1 00 a	1 50	(Clover Seed,	750 a	8 00
" Potatoes, green,	1 50 a	2 00	Home grown,	0 00 a	0 00
" Potatoes, green,	1 50 a	2 00	Horns Fries,	1 00	
" Irish,	100 a	125	Brick,	6 00 a	10 00
Coffee,	50 a	30	Shingles,		
Peas,	75 a	0 25	Longleaf pine,	4 50 a	5 50
Washed,	15 a	18	Pier, per cw,	40 a	6 00
Dried pea,	10 a	12	Butter, boxes,	24 a	
peach,	10 a	21			

LOCAL ITEMS.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C., Post Office Arrangement. Office hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. during the week, and on Sunday from 7 a. m. to 12 m.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING THE MAILS.

Railroad, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sundays, at 9 p. m.; due every day, except Monday, by 3 a. m.

Mountain, try mail, via Old Town, Bethania, Little Yakin, Tom's Creek and Flat Shoals: closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 a. m.; due, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 12:30 p. m.

Madison mail, via Sedge Garden, Germantown and Walnut Cove, due, Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 p. m.; closes, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Jerusalem mail, via Friedberg, Miller's Mill, Elba, and Fulton: closes every Friday at 7 a. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7 p. m.

Jonesville mail, via Mt. Tabor, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend: due every Friday, by 7 p. m.; closes every Saturday, at 8 a. m.

Walkertown mail, via Salem, Chapel, White Road, Pelers Creek Mills and Blackely: closes every Friday, at 4 p. m.; due, every Saturday, by 7 p. m.

Panther Creek mail, via Lewisville: closes every Saturday, at 7 a. m.; due, every Sunday, at 8 a. m.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

The American Sardinia Co's Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 10-ly.

SCHEDULE FOR EXCURSION.

The following is the schedule for the Excursion Train, from Salem to Company's Shops and return, on Saturday, May 16th, 1874:

Stations.	Arrive.	Leave.
Salem.	8.33 A. M.	8.43 A. M.
Kernersville.	9.06	9.10
Friendship.	9.21	9.26
New Garden.	9.37	9.40
Junction.	9.55	10.10
Greensboro.	10.44	10.49
McLean's.	11.05	11.10
Gibsonville.	11.36 A. M.	A. M.
Company's Shops.		

Stations.	Arrive.	Leave.
Company's Shops.	8.25 P. M.	8.30 P. M.
Gibsonville.	8.52	8.55
McLean's.	9.23	9.35
Greensboro.	9.46	9.48
Junction.	9.59	10.03
New Garden.	10.15	10.22
Friendship.	10.40	10.43
Kernersville.	11.00	11.03
Salem.	11.35 P. M.	P. M.

This Train will lay off for Mail and Express Trains, but will have exclusive right to the track against all other Trains.

W. H. GREEN,
Master Transportation.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Forsyth Superior Court in session, its honor, Judge Cloud, presiding. We learn there are no cases of much importance on docket.

On Tuesday, Mr. T. R. Purnell and Col. S. D. Pool, the candidates for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, addressed the citizens of this county, in the Court-house. We were not present, but learn that both candidates acquitted themselves satisfactorily to their respective parties. Mr. Purnell being the Republican, and Col. Pool the Democratic-Conservative candidate. Not being present, we, of course, cannot give a report of the discussion. The principles of the parties, we presume, are well understood at this time. The Civil Rights bill, which seems to be the principal subject of contention just now, and Mr. Purnell explained his position to be in favor of the colored people enjoying the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution, but declared the Summer Civil Rights bill, (not yet a law) impolitic and unwise and could not benefit either race. The office of Superintendent of Public Instruction he said, was merely executive, and he of course, like all good citizens, would abide by and be governed by the laws of the country.

Col. S. D. Pool and T. R. Purnell, Esq., are both looking well and are in fine spirits.

J. E. MICKEY has just returned from the Northern cities, where he bought a large lot of SHOES, HATS, CLOTHING, MATERIAL for CARRIAGES, and HARNESSES, HARDWARE, STOVES and TINWARE. 16

Mrs. J. E. MICKEY has also, in person, selected the largest lot of MILLINERY GOODS and NOTIONS ever brought to this county. 16

THE AMERICAN FARMER.—The May number of this valuable journal is received, filled as usual with a vast amount of practical instruction upon every branch of Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Live Stock, &c., suitable for the season. Published by Sam'l Sands & Son, No. 9 North Street, Baltimore, Md., at \$1 50 a year, 5 copies for \$5 00. Specimen numbers sent free.

DAVISON COURT.—Forsyth and Surry counties were well represented at the late court of Davison county.

Since the war, Lexington has improved considerably, several new stores and private residences having been erected. During our stay we received kind attentions from Messrs. Hege & Welfare, and sampled some of their old and excellent wines. Our old friend Maby is still active and speaks of removing to Texas. Business rather unimportant. The suit of E. Belo, President N. W. N. C. Railroad vs. Commissioners of Forsyth county, and Reeves vs. Adams, were continued. In the suit of Hanes vs. Mock, the jury failed to agree.

At many corners of the street were notices of "Salem Cakes and Beer at Rhyns." We went for it and found the good old Winkler cakes, sure enough.

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Saturday evening last, while the train from Greensboro to this place was running at the rate of 25 miles an hour, Emory Gray, son of Robert Gray, of Winston, lost his hat, and in endeavoring to catch it was thrown from the platform of the car, and considerably bruised, and stunned to such an extent as to render him speechless for some time afterward. His injuries were not serious, we are glad to say, and Emory was able to walk about on Monday last. It might have proven a serious affair.

The New Board of Commissioners organized on Friday evening last. L. N. Clinard was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Advertisement for bids for Night-watchman and Policeman was ordered by the Board, and the laying of taxes postponed until more information could be procured relative to subjects for taxation.

The full board was out on a street inspection tour on Tuesday last.

OLDEST CITIZEN GONE.—Mr. Joseph Crews, Sen., the oldest citizen of this county, died on Saturday evening last, aged 92 years and 5 months. Mr. Crews was a respected and well known citizen.

Mr. John Vogler, Sen., of this place, over 90 years of age, rode on horseback to Mr. Crews' residence, some four miles distant, and was present at the death of his old friend.

The rumor that there is small pox on the route of SATURDAY'S EXCURSION, is false.



Spring Greeting,
1874.

We call the attention of customers and the public generally to our new and very elegant

STOCK of GOODS

lately purchased in the Northern

Cities at greatly reduced prices, and now

Complete in Every Department.

Our stock embraces every kind of general merchandise, and will be offered for sale at very short profits. We call special attention to our extensive line of

DRESS GOODS

in new and attractive designs, including all descriptions of White Goods; and to our full assortment of Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, and Fancy Goods. Also to our Ladies' and Gentlemen's FINE SHOES, unrivaled for beauty and durability.

We have special inducements to offer in many kinds of goods, and Farmers and Mechanics, their wives and daughters, can be supplied with every needful article, at lower prices than they have paid since the war.

Our Stock is very complete, embracing many new and useful articles.

We shall continue our endeavors to win custom, and we tender to all our friends grateful thanks for numerous favors.

PATTERSON & CO.

Salem, N. C., April 28, 1874.—18.



THE SPRING TRADE IS OPEN, AND J. BLICKENDERFER, ALWAYS ALERT TO PROCURE FOR HIS CUSTOMERS ALL THE ADVANTAGES GOOD BUYING

Can give them, has enabled him to offer to the Public a **SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.**

It is unnecessary to name all the different lines of goods in Store; it is enough to say that anything ever found in a

FIRST CLASS NOTION AND VARIETY STORE CAN BE HAD HERE.

New Styles of Goods received every few days.

J. BLICKENDERFER,
SOUTH SIDE PUBLIC SQUARE.

H. C. RICH & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF Ladies' Misses' & Children's Shoes, SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having entered into a co-partnership, under the title of H. C. RICH & CO., the manufacture of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Shoes, respectfully invite all their old customers and the public generally, to give them a call. Our shoes can be found on sale at Mrs. DORRIS'S MILLINERY STORE, on Main Street, next door to W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store.

We use the best stock, and will try and do good, honest work. Repairing neatly done.

H. C. RICH, G. A. RICH, Feb. 1, 1874.

HOME LIFE IN THE BIBLE.

By the author of "NIGHT SCENES IN THE BIBLE" and "OUR FATHER'S HOUSE," of which nearly 200,000 have been sold. "HOME LIFE" is commended by ministers of all churches as "the author's best book," "full of precious thoughts," "truths precious as gems," "a choice book for every family," &c. Steel engravings, rose tinted paper, rich binding, and for rapid sale unsung. AGENTS, Young Men, Ladies, Teachers and Clergymen, wanted in every county; \$75 to \$100 per month. Send for circular.

ZEIGLER & MURPHY,
518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

\$25 REWARD!

STOLEN from the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 27th, March, a medium sized black horse, roan ramp, hind feet white with one swollen ankle, and a white star on forehead.

The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the horse.

It is believed that the thief has taken the horse in the direction of Silver Hill, Davidson county, and perhaps into Randolph.

Vienna, P. O., Forsyth County, N. C. April 2, 1874.—14-ly.

The horse is supposed to have been run into Patrick County, Virginia.

Any information thankfully received by A. Fogle, Esq., Salem, N. C.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.—In the Superior Court.

Sarah Hill, Widow, &c., Plaintiff. Jesse Hill, John Hill, Volentine Hill, Jr., A. Pickle and wife Elizabeth, Frank Hanes and wife Catherine, William Hill, Jr., Eli Hill, Martin Hill, Reuben Hill, William Hill, Wm. Everhard, heirs at law of Wm. Hill, dec'd, Defendants.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. To the Sheriff of Davidson County—Greeting: You are hereby commanded to summon Jesse Hill, John Hill, Volentine Hill, Jr., A. Pickle and wife Elizabeth, T. S. Spangh and wife Sarah, Frank Hanes and wife Catherine, William Hill, Jr., Eli Hill, and William Everhard, Guardians of Martin Hill and Keelen Hill, the defendants above named, if to be found in your county, to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court, for Davidson County, at the Court House in Lexington, within twenty days from the service of the summons, exclusive of the day of service, and answer the petition which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said county, within ten days, and let the said defendants take notice that if they fail to answer the petition within the time prescribed by law, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the petition.

Hereof full not and of this summons make due return.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 17th day of April 1874.

L. E. JOHNSON, Clerk of the Superior Court and Probate Judge.

In the above case it appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the court, that William Hill, Jr., and Eli Hill, defendants above named, are non-residents of this State, and are proper parties in the above entitled cause: It is ordered that the summons in this case be published once a week for six successive weeks in the Times as being true in the newspaper published in Salem, in the 5th Judicial District, in lieu of personal service of said summons.

Done at office, in Lexington, this 21st day of April, 1874.

L. E. JOHNSON, Probate Judge, and C. S. C.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS

AT

MRS. DOUTHIT'S

MILLINERY STORE.

HAVING OPENED A NEW AND SPLendid ASSORTMENT of Goods in my line, I mean that all at such prices as bring them within the means of all to purchase the LATEST STYLES of

New Spring and Summer

HATS AND BONNETS,

SASHES AND RIBBONS,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,

LACES AND EDGINGS,

RUFFS AND RUFFLING. A large assortment of

LADIES' TIES, LINEN AND LACE COLLARS,

KID & BELIN GLOVES, BRAIDS & SWITCHES,

HOSIERY AND CORSETS.

Perfumeries and Extracts and many other articles in my line.

Mrs. Douthit returns thanks for the very liberal encouragement received, and hopes to be able to please her friends and the public, in future.

Call at the Store, one door above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry establishment.

Salem, N. C., April 16, 1874. 16-ly.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT SALEM, N. C., May 1st, 1874.

Miss Mary Brown, Miss Mary J. Ingram, Miss Louise Knott, Miss Catharine E. Morgan, Miss Catharine Spangh.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Samuel Egleston, D. B. Green, Wm. Holston, S. H. Nowlin, Rufus Shouse, William Sapp, George Willard, Sen., Robert Wall, J. H. Wheeler, John L. Walker, Cager Watt, (col.).

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

FRESH TAMARINDS, at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.

PATENT MEDICINES, and FANCY ARTICLES, of almost every description at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.

FISK'S PATENT

METALLIC BURIAL CASES.

For Ordinary Interments, Depositing in Vaults and Transportation they have no rival.

THEY ARE MADE OF THE MOST IMPERISHABLE MATERIALS, AND ARE ENAMELED INSIDE AND OUT TO PREVENT RUST, AND THE EXTERIOR HAS A FINE ROSEWOOD FINISH.

When properly cemented, the remains of the deceased are free from irruption of water or depredations of vermin, and may without offensive odor be kept as long as desired, thus obviating the necessity of hasty burials.

Their long and successful use, and the approbation given them renders unnecessary any extended notice of their valuable advantages.

W. M. RAYMOND MFG. COMPANY,
PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE BY **PATTERSON & CO.,**
DEALERS IN

General Merchandise,
Largest Stock Kept in the County.
SALEM, N. C.
Feb. 12, 1874.—17-ly.

HERRINGS SAFES!

HAVE proved their worth in more than one thousand accidental fires, preserving a vast amount of property, their superiority is fully demonstrated in the GREAT FIRES OF CHICAGO, BOSTON, and PORTLAND.

30,000 FRANCS

Awarded at the Paris Exhibition to "THE BEST SAFE IN THE WORLD!"

HERRING'S NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFES!

Patent high and low steel-welded, combined with Patent Fireproofing. Proof against the blow-pipe, as well as the drill. With Patent Hinged Tongue and Grooved Door and Patent Rubber-Packed Flange. Proof against wedges, nitro-glycerine and gunpowder.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY **HERRINGS & FARREL,**
251 & 252 Broadway, cor. Murray St., New York.
807 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
60 & 62 Sunbury St., Boston.
48 State St., Chicago.
53 Camp St., New Orleans.
March 12, 1874.—11-6m.

CHAS. W. VOGLER,

S. W. CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE, SALEM, N. C.

FANCY GROCERIES, FRUITS AND CONFECTIONS A SPECIALTY.

ORANGES, LEMONS, COCOA-NUTS, FIGS, RAISINS, FINE FRENCH AND COMMON CANDY, FANCY CAKES, CANNED FRUITS, OYSTERS, SARDINES, &c. &c.

FINE CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

BRIGGS & BRO'S FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Flour-Pots, Pipes and Domestic Earthen-Ware.

COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES, COAL OIL, SALT, SHOES, DRESS, SUITS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAPERS, ENVELOPES, POCKET KNIVES, COLLARS, PORTFOLIOS, &c., &c.

Feb. 5, 1874.—6m.

Fire! Fire! Fire!

NOT JUST NOW, but a few days ago, and that may be the cry again any day.

Insure Your Property!

The Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital \$400,000.

Assets three and one-half millions. Surplus greater than any other Company in the United States.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent.
Salem, N. C., March 19th, 1874. 12-ly

Family Bibles,

Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

SPRING 1874. GOODS

J. L. FULKERSON

IS NOW OFFERING A SPlendid-LINE OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES SPRING DRESS GOODS SHAWLS, &c.,

Which surpass any thing heretofore offered in this market, either in STYLE, PRICE OR QUALITY, suitable for all classes, "HAPPY BRIDES NOT EXCEPTED."

EVERY WEEK BRINGS SOMETHING NEW.

Cash customers will find it to their interest to call and see **J. L. FULKERSON.**
Salem, N. C., March 19th, 1874.

LASH'S WAREHOUSE,

WINSTON, N. C., HAS BEEN GREATLY ENLARGED, and is now the largest in the State, with TEN SKY-LIGHTS, and has superior arrangements for SHOWING TOBACCO. This establishment has a good

Camp Ground, Stalls, and a well of Water on the premises.

We have now large orders for Tobacco to fill from manufacturers in Baltimore and other places, which will enable us to get the very highest prices for Tobacco.

We have with us, O. C. SMITH, the popular Auctioneer; H. B. GORDON, Floor Manager, and J. P. HAY, General Conveyancer.

Give us a call when you bring your Tobacco to Winston. All we ask is a fair trial, and we guarantee satisfaction to all with whom we have dealings.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, we remain, Very Respectfully,
Winston, N. C., Feb. 26, 1874.—9-ly.

HODGIN, HINSHAW & CO.,

WINSTON, N. C., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries & General Merchandise.

Are sole agents in Forsyth, Stokes, Surry, Yadkin and Davie counties for the sale of "WHANN'S RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE," "VIRGINIA TOBACCO GUANO," and "SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO."

Also keep for sale "GILHAM'S TOBACCO FERTILIZERS," PERUVIAN GUANO, LAND PLASTER and other fertilizers.

Agents for the FARMER'S FRIEND and WATT PLOWS. We guarantee every plow sold to give satisfaction. All Fertilizers and Plows are sold at manufacturer's prices, freight added.

Greensboro Cooking Stoves, at Factory Prices.

Our Ware-houses are on Shallow Ford Street, one door west of our Store, the other on the east side of town, at the terminus of the Railroad.

Agents for "The Merchants' and Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co., of Va." A good, safe and reliable Company
February, 19, 1874.—8-ly.

REMOVED TO THE VOGLER BUILDING.

To our Friends and Customers IN PARTICULAR AND TO EVERYBODY GENERALLY.

We desire to return our grateful acknowledgments to the many friend who have so liberally sustained us, and given us their patronage. We have no complaints to make,—We have endeavored to please all who favored us with their custom,—to sell them our merchandise at as low figures as we could to live and let live,—to deal fairly and honestly with all,—and now, in return, we with pleasure and gratitude acknowledge that we have been liberally sustained by as good a set of customers as any merchant can be proud of.

Whilst we are thus thankful for past favors, we will now advise our friends and customers that we have just returned from the Northern cities, whither we hastened during the recent MONEY PANIC, believing it was a good time to buy goods low, and we are now receiving

A Large and Well Selected Stock of Goods, CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING

DRY GOODS:

Prints, Alpaca, Mohairs, Empress Cloth, Poplins, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres, Velveteens, Denims, Stripes, Checks, Sheetings, &c., &c.

FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Shawls, Hoods, Handkerchiefs, Veils, Buttons, Brushes, Combs, Umbrellas, Paper and Linnen Collars, Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Flannel Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Travelling Sacks, Hosiery, Needles, Pins, Threads, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of FRIES' GOODS, Cotton Yarns, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Sheetings, and the beautiful Alamo Plaid of every style and color.

DRUGS, PAINTS AND DYE-STUFFS.

Of every Variety and of the very Best Quality.

Lamp Oil, Patent Medicines, Chrome Green, Castor Oil, Machine Oil, Essences, Sweet Oil, Chrome Yellow, Linseed Oil, Ven. Red, Cordial, Turpentine, Extracts, Spanish Brown, Liniment, Window Glass, Putty.

A FINE STOCK OF HARDWARE.

Cut Nails, Sprigs, Locks, Hammers, Spades, Brier Hooks, Clinch Nails, Tacks, Latches, Axes, Forks, Hames, Horse Shoe Nails, Screws, Traces, Chains, Cutlery, Whips, Rope, Shoe Nails, Hinges, Hatchets, Shovels, Scythes, Ropes.

GROCERIES.

White and Brown, Crushed, Granulated and Pulverized Sugars, Coffee, Tea, Candies, Candles, Molasses, by the gallon, barrel or hogshead, Salt, Stone Ware, Buckets, Tin and Brown and Shave Mats, Wood and Willow Ware, Tin Ware, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco. Full line of SHOES AND BOOTS, Men's, Women's, Youth's and Children's shoes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BELT'S PATENT SHEET IRON ROOFING!

THIS ROOFING FOR CHEAPNESS and DURABILITY. EASE and RAPIDITY of application by any carpenter. PERFECTNESS of finish, combined with its FIRE, WIND and WATER-PROOF qualities, has NO EQUAL in the market. Its application on RAFTERS WITHOUT SHEETING makes it especially desirable for many classes of buildings, saving not only a great expense of sheeting lumber, but reducing inside of roof very fine proof.

It is extensively used in nearly every State and Territory in the Union, giving the most entire satisfaction wherever adopted.

For circulars, orders and other information, address: **W. S. BELT,** No. 56 and 58, East Third Street Cincinnati, O.

3 SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED

in each county for the Spring and Summer. \$150 per month. Send to **W. S. BELT,** No. 56 and 58, East Third Street Cincinnati, O.

FLORENCE

The Long Contested Suit of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY against the Singer, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker Companies, involving over \$250,000.

is finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the FLORENCE, which alone has broken the monopoly of High Prices.

THE NEW FLORENCE

Is the only machine that sews backwards and forwards, or to the right and left.

Simplest—Cheapest—Best.

Sold for CASH ONLY. SPECIAL TERMS TO CLERGY AND DEALERS.

April, 1874. Florence, Mass.

LATEST IMPROVEMENT Horse Powers, GRAIN THRESHING AND WOOD SAWING MACHINES,

Manufactured and sold by **A. W. GRAY & SONS,** MIDDLETOWN, VT.

Parties who wish to purchase machines that have proved to be superior to all others, will find for circular and descriptive price list, which will be forwarded upon application, free.

BUY J. & P. COAT'S BLACK THREAD for your MACHINE.

BUILDING FELT.

(No Tar Used), for outside work and inside, instead of plaster. Felt Carpetings, &c. Send two 3-cent stamps for Circular and Samples. C. J. FAY, 18-19, Camden N. J.

Culver Brothers FARMER COOK STOVE.

STATIONVILLE, N. C., Oct. 23, 1873.

Messrs. Culver Brothers—It is with pleasure that we commend your 'Farmer's Cooking Stove' to the general public. It is an absolute household necessity at this time, especially when so much of domestic duty and daughters' depend more or less upon your wares and daughters. The stove is as simple and beautiful in construction as it is rapid and reliable in its work. In a word, it is as near perfect as it can be.

Harry Meadows, A. M. Hooten, W. A. Poston James Watts, Thos. McConnel J. H. Mispaw Hoesa Dunn, L. C. Rankin E. Hedwick, Jr. G. H. Brown George Nickols, Mr. P. Davidson W. Goodman, W. P. Felter Col. T. A. Watts Robert Moore, J. W. Cook O. A. Woods, Dr. O. P. Huston D. S. Miller Mrs. Mar. Woods Tobias Goodman F. A. Feimter Peter Hamilton, L. Tompkins W. McGreary T. P. Deaton, J. P. Holand John S. Sater Cray Clark, Milton Grayham T. S. Shelton, A. A. Holsinger, Dr. E. A. Hall E. A. Turbell, David Criswell, Dr. O. L. Lazenby Jacob Troutman, A. D. Troutman, Dr. J. H. Holsinger, J. H. Holsinger, R. L. Tompkins A. F. Gaither M. S. Lenard J. A. Ramsey, J. L. Patterson, R. C. Plyer, M. M. Letaker, W. Turner & Sons, A. Campbell, William Dulin, J. S. Blackburn J. R. Moore, Samuel Bailey, Dr. P. C. Jay James Cook, David Waddell, E. M. Kennerly N. H. Ketchie, James Knox, Stokes McNeely, J. E. McNeely, W. A. Luckey, Isaac Harris, M. L. McClain, Lord & Luckey, H. E. Upright, Silas Post, J. E. Poston, John V. Meacham Peter Beyer, J. L. Clodfelter, C. L. Chinn, N. S. Bradley, H. I. Poston, H. M. Davis, M. D. R. P. Bradley, M. J. Warren, J. A. Sherrill, L. C. Perry, A. P. Abernathy G. C. Kirkpatrick John Simpson, J. A. Mills, Levi Vandenberg W. A. Walker.

ECLECTIC GALLERY

OF FINE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.

(Small size) for the Portfolio, Scrap-Book or Illustration.

These engravings have appeared in the Eclectic Magazine, and comprise the Portraits of nearly every distinguished man of the past and present centuries.

Our list contains portraits of HISTORIANS, POETS, ARTISTS, WARRIORS, KINGS, STATESMEN, HISTORIC and IDEAL PICTURES, &c.

Nearly 300 DIFFERENT SUBJECTS.

They are printed on different sized paper; either small size, 1x19, or quarto size, 10x12, and can be sent by mail, carefully done up in rollers, prepaid, to any address.

Price, small size, 10 cts.—Quarto size, 15 cts.

A specimen of each size and catalogue sent on receipt of 25 cents.

Catalogues sent free to any Address.

E. R. PELTON, Publisher, 108 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

TO FARMERS!

BOWEN & MERCER'S SUPER PHOSPHATE.

\$40 00 PER TON.

Warranted equal to any manufactured. No Agents. Send for pamphlet of References. GROUND BONE, warranted, \$43 per ton. GROUND LUMP PLASTER, GUANO, 300,000 BUSHELS SHELL LIME.

BOWEN & MERCER, No. 65 South Gay Street, Baltimore, Md.

TO PRINTERS.

ABOUT 200 pounds Long Primer like the following line, at 30 cents per pound, Books and Stationery at the Bookstore.

Enquire at this office.

THOS. R. PURNELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend to business in the State and Federal Courts. Claims collected in any part of the State.

Bible Dictionaries.

AT THE BOOKSTORE.

50 ct. BOOKS BY MAIL.

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HARVEY & JONES, GENERAL WHOLESALE GROCERS

LIQUOR MERCHANTS, COMMERCIAL BLOCK, Corner of Carey and 13th Streets, RICHMOND, VA.

July 17, 1873. 29-12m

NEW LOT OF LAMP SHADES.

At Zevely's.

DRAWING PAPER.

CAP, DEMY and MEDIUM sizes Drawing Paper just received at the BOOKSTORE.

FOR SALE.

2 Heavy Young DRAFT HORSES.

1 Fine Buggy Animal. 1 Express Wagon. 2 Horse Wagon. 1 one horse Wagon.

Will sell on reasonable terms. **R. A. WOMMACK,** Jan. 29, 1874—5.

PATENT MEDICINES, and FANCY ARTICLES, of almost every description at **ZEVELY'S Drug Store.**

PIEDMONT AIR-LINE RAILWAY.

RICHMOND & DANVILLE, RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. W. N. C. DIVISION, AND NORTH-WESTERN N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE. In effect on and after Sunday, Feb. 23d, 1874.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	ACCOMP.
Leave Charlotte.	7:00 P. M.	8:25 A. M.
" Salisbury.	7:28 "	8:55 "
" Greensboro.	10:09 "	10:47 "
" Danville.	2:15 "	1:15 P. M.
" Greensboro.	5:28 "	3:27 "
" Salisbury.	11:40 A. M.	8:06 "
Arrive Richmond.	2:32 P. M.	11:02 "

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	ACCOMP.
Leave Richmond.	1:48 P. M.	5:03 A. M.
" Salisbury.	4:58 "	8:28 "
" Greensboro.	6:52 "	1:03 P. M.
" Danville.	1:16 A. M.	4:00 "
" Greensboro.	3:58 "	6:33 "
" Salisbury.	9:43 "	9:03 "
Arrive Charlotte.	11:40 "	3:00 P. M.

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	ACCOMP.
Leave Richmond.	2:00 A. M.	12:30 A. M.
" Salisbury.	3:45 "	11:05 "
" Greensboro.	8:30 A. M.	6:40 "
Arrive Goldsboro.	11:40 "	3:00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	ACCOMP.
Leave Richmond.	2:00 A. M.	12:30 A. M.
" Salisbury.	3:45 "	11:05 "
" Greensboro.	8:30 A. M.	6:40 "
Arrive Goldsboro.	11:40 "	3:00 P. M.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR.

THE FAVORITE HOME REMEDY.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is PURELY VEGETABLE, containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which all-wise Providence has placed in countries where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all Diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bowels.

It is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering, and many a dollar in time and doctor's bills.

After forty years' trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it as the most EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC for Constipation, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, despondency, gloom and forebodings of evil, all of which are the offspring of a diseased Liver.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion. Armed with this ANTIDOTE, all climates and changes of water and food may be faced without fear. As a Remedy in MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, RESTLESSNESS, JAUNDICE, IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It is the Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

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Its expenses are less than any other Company, therefore its dividends are and are greater, rendering the premiums to the actual cost of insurance. For there are no Stockholders to take the largest share of the profits.

Do not take my word for it, but come and examine the figures for yourselves.

J. A. LINEBACK, Agent, Salem, N. C. Mar. 5, 1874-10

WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION

which can be cured by a timely resort to this standard preparation, as has been proved by the hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. It is acknowledged by many prominent physicians to be the most reliable preparation ever introduced for the relief and cure of all Lung complaints, and is offered to the public, sanctioned by the experience of over forty years. When resorted to in season it seldom fails to effect a speedy cure in the most severe cases of Coughs, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Asthma, Colds, Sore Throat, Pains or Soreness in the Chest and Side, Liver Complaint, Bleeding from the Lungs, &c. Wistar's Balm does not dry up a Cough, and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most preparations, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs, and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

PREPARED BY **SETH W. FOWLER & SONS,** Boston, Mass., and sold by Druggists and Dealers generally. August 7, 1873.

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Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn months, are the offspring of Dyspepsia, or, in other words, of Biliousness. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a long advertisement.

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No Person can take these Bitters according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair. Graciously Thousands proclaim VINEGAR BITTERS the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

Bilious, Remittent, and Intermittent Fevers, which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn months, are the offspring of Dyspepsia, or, in other words, of Biliousness. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a long advertisement.

Scrofula, or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Ulcers, Mercurial Affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, &c., etc. In these, as in all other constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Painting and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject